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The *errata*, though not numerous, are of the kind that ought not to occur. Landon for Jaudon (p. xxii), Plummer for Plumer (pp. 74, 110, 552), Abbot for Abbott (p. 449), Daniel T. Tompkins for Daniel D. Tompkins (p. 85), Curtiss for Curtis (p. 470), and Wallcot for Walcott (p. 580), are among the misprints, together with such erroneous readings of the manuscript as Sauger for Sanger (pp. 441, 470, and elsewhere), W. H. Grinnell for M. H. Grinnell (pp. 537, 539), Colgent's for Colquitt's (p. 608), Tuckers for Suckers, contemporary slang for people of Illinois (p. 221), and Doroney for Downs, senator from Louisiana (p. 399). "The letter to Reverend Goddard" (p. 735) is at least inelegant. The numerous foot-notes are brief, but generally sufficient. There are a few slips, as on p. 372, where the career of E. Rockwood Hoar is made to appear as that of his father, and on p. 462, where the first note is meaningless. Note 2, p. 625, is a repetition of a part of the preceding letter. The Horatio G. Cilley noted on p. 742 is apparently the same person as the one referred to, with a different residence, on p. 743. The absence of an index is extraordinary, and is but partially atoned for by the full table of contents and useful chronological indexes of the papers.

WILLIAM MACDONALD.

Georgia and State Rights. By ULRICH BONNELL PHILLIPS, PH.D.
(Washington: Government Printing Office. 1902. Pp. 224.)

THIS is the essay for which the Winsor Prize of the American Historical Association was awarded in 1901. Its subtitle describes its scope, "A Study of the Political History of Georgia from the Revolution to the Civil War, with Particular Regard to Federal Relations." The essay, of more than two hundred pages, has to do with some of the most important subjects in American constitutional history. Georgia in the making of the Constitution; the expulsion of the Cherokees; the case of the Cherokee Nation *vs.* Georgia, and that of Worcester *vs.* Georgia; the attitude of Governors Troup and Lumpkin and of Georgia toward the national government; Jackson's attitude toward Marshall's decision; and the practical nullification of Georgia in the Worcester case — these are some of the important topics within the first half of Dr. Phillips's treatise. On all these topics the essay makes very helpful contributions for the student's use. In connection with these topics the author considers the various factions and parties in Georgia politics, and he brings within his view the public life and opinions of prominent statesmen of Georgia like A. S. Clayton, Gilmer, Forsyth, Crawford, Colquitt, and, later, men like Toombs, A. H. Stephens, Howell Cobb, Herschel V. Johnson, and Joseph E. Brown — men whose influence in the arena of national politics has been such that no student of American history can afford to be ignorant of their personal careers.

In considering state issues and state leaders the constant relation of these to national politics is indicated. The strength and composition of

the Whig party in Georgia, and its relation to the party at large; and the attitude of Georgia's public men on state sovereignty, the tariff, annexation, and slavery are instructive parts of the volume. We conclude from Dr. Phillips's essay that the strength of the Whig party in Georgia was due to the popularity of their leaders and to the tact with which they avoided national issues for the sake of state and personal issues. The Whig leaders also attempted to make their voters believe that the national Whig organization was as safe as the Democratic as a guardian for the interests of slavery. In this they succeeded in 1848, but not in 1844, as Taylor carried the state against Cass, but Clay lost it against Polk, from pro-slavery considerations in each case.

A section of the book deals with the slave system of the state, the slave code, the slave-trade, the condition of the free negro, the effect of the cotton-gin and of the abolition agitation. A spirit of sympathy with the Southern point of view pervades the volume. "There was apparently," says the author, "a steady advance of sentiment in Georgia against the justice [*sic*] of slavery from the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution until Garrison began his raging" (p. 158). Slavery is described as "mild servitude of a patriarchal character," with a "softer side . . . than that which such prejudiced observers as Olmsted and Frances Kemble have described" (p. 155). "The field hands were usually under their owner's personal supervision. . . . The slaves were governed by harsh overseers only in very rare cases" (p. 154).

The later chapters of the book deal with the struggle over slavery in the territories; the Wilmot Proviso and its effect on parties in Georgia; the Whig connivance at Howell Cobb's election as speaker of the national House; the support that Cobb, Toombs, and Stephens gave to the compromise measures of 1850, by whose coalition a union sentiment was maintained in Georgia and the "Constitutional Union" party was formed,—a coalition that elected Cobb to the governorship and, against the counter organization of the "Southern Rights" party, displaced Berrien, the "last of the older school of Georgia statesmen," with Toombs, in the United States Senate; the struggle of 1852, in which Toombs and Stephens repudiated General Scott as the Whig national candidate, giving the state to Pierce by an overwhelming vote; the Kansas-Nebraska struggle and its results; the influence of the Dred Scott decision and of John Brown's raid; and the final struggle in Georgia between Toombs and Stephens over immediate secession,—all these matters and many minor ones are touched upon with more or less of detail. The book is a compact compendium of valuable matter, well arranged, but without much color.

The essay fulfils its title. It is a political history of Georgia in relation to national affairs. It is therefore of interest, not only to the special student who may be interested in Georgian history, but to the general student of American politics. There is a good index, and a series of maps shows the political geography of the state at various periods.

JAMES A. WOODBURN.